WASHINGTON

THE EVERGREEN STATE

VIEW OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

THE PUGET SOUND TERMINUS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC R. R. With its connections forms THE BEST LINE to the principal cities and towns in MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, MONTANA, NORTHERN IDAHO, WASHINGTON, and OREGON.

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BY FAR THE BEST

NEW COUNTRY

OPEN TO SETTLEMENT AND ENTERPRISE IS THAT LYING ALONG THE

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

THROUGH MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, MONTANA, NORTHERN IDAHO, WASHINGTON AND OREGON.

THIS IS THE FAMOUS

Northern Pacific Country

REACHING OVER 2,000 MILES

From LAKE SUPERIOR to PUGET SOUND and the PACIFIC COAST.

IT CONTAINS

FERTILE LANDS in large areas especially adapted to Wheat Growing, Fruit Culture, and General Farming.

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NAVIGABLE RIVERS AND LAKES, GREAT BAYS, AN EXTENSIVE OCEAN COMMERCE, and many fine water powers to be utilized.

PROFITABLE FISHERIES on the Rivers, Lakes, Puget Sound, and Pacific Coast. The fish are of great commercial value.

NEW TOWNS growing into important trade centers, and there is a steady advance in the value of all properties.

This region offers exceptionally good opportunities for Merchants, Manufacturers, Professional Men, Mechanics, and Traders to engage in business.

IN THIS PROSPEROUS COUNTRY

WITH ITS VARIED RESOURCES AND HEALTHFUL CLIMATE, THERE IS

AMPLE ROOM FOR

MILLIONS OF SETTLERS

TO SECURE COMFORTABLE HOMES AND BECOME INDEPENDENT.

Each State traversed by the NORTHERN PACIFIC possesses abundant resources to support in prosperity a large population. The countries are well watered, the soil is rich and productive, while the climate is superior in the qualities which assure healthful and pleasant living and is favorable for the production of all the crops usually raised in the temperate zone.

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PRESERVE THIS MAP.

This Sectional Land Map

OF WESTERN AND CENTRAL

WASHINGTON

INCLUDES

THE YAKIMA VALLEY,
THE WILLAPA and CHEHALIS VALLEYS,
THE COWLITZ and LOWER COLUMBIA VALLEYS

THE FAMOUS

Puget Sound Country

AND THE

PACIFIC COAST REGION OF WASHINGTON.

IN THESE ATTRACTIVE REGIONS ARE

WHEAT LANDS,	GRAZING LANDS,
TIMBER LANDS,	COAL LANDS,
FRUIT LANDS,	CORN LANDS,
HOP LANDS,	FLAX LANDS,

AND MINES OF

IRON, COPPER, LEAD, SILVER, AND GOLD.

For general descriptions of Western and Central Washington, and brief descriptions of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho, the Western portion of the

NORTHERN PACIFIC COUNTRY

SEE INSIDE PAGES.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO

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WASHINGTON
THE EVERGREEN STATE

VIEW OF TACOMA, WASHINGTON.

THE PUGET SOUND TERMINUS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

SECTIONAL LAND MAP

SHOWING THE

LANDS OF THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

IN WESTERN WASHINGTON AND NORTHERN OREGON,

With Condensed Information Relating to the Pacific Northwest.

WASHINGTON,
THE EVERGREEN STATE.

Washington is called the "Evergreen State" from its extensive forests of evergreen trees, including the fir, spruce, cedar, pine, and hemlock, which cover the mountains and seacoast region, and also from the fact that in the western part the winters are so mild that the grass remains green throughout the year. This great new State has an area of 69,994 square miles, of which 3,114 are water, leaving 66,880 square miles of land, or 42,803,200 acres—about as much as Ohio and Indiana combined. It contains a great variety of surface, soil, and scenery, and has two distinct climatic divisions, separated by the Cascade Mountains. West of these mountains the climate is as mild as that of North Carolina or Tennessee, owing to the influence of the warm Japan current which strikes its shores. East of the mountains the climate resembles that of Pennsylvania. The population, according to U. S. Census of 1890, is 349,390. There are over 2,000 miles of railway and over 1,000 miles of navigable water-courses. A large portion of the surface of Washington is still covered with primeval forests. Nearly all of the State west of the Cascade Mountains is, by nature, a forest country; the most important and valuable timber being the red, or Douglas, fir. A considerable portion of Eastern Washington is also timbered, the most common tree being the Rocky Mountain pine, [illegible], spruce, cedar, and some white pine are also found. A large part of Eastern Washington is, however, a country of rolling bunch-grass plains, where timber is found only in small quantities along the water-courses. Nearly all of this rolling prairie country consists of excellent arable land. The fertility of the soil and the favorable climatic conditions adapt the tillable lands to successful and profitable farming, fruit culture, and the production of vegetables. Bunch-grass grows throughout this region, furnishing valuable pasturage, and some districts are especially adapted to the stock-raising industry. [illegible] rule, a rich soil, which well repays the farmer for the labor of clearing the ground. Thus it will be seen that there is a great deal of good farming land in Washington. There are fertile government lands for free homesteads, and railroad lands are sold at low prices and on five years credit. The remarkable variety of resources of [illegible] this great State, its peculiarly agreeable and [illegible] climate, its strikingly beautiful landscapes of snow-capped mountains, noble rivers, great estuaries of the sea, magnificent forests, charming lakes, and fertile prairies combine to make it a region particularly attractive to all who seek new homes in the great Northwest. Every settler can find the particular character of country best suited to his tastes, and the climate best adapted for his health and well-being.

The transportation facilities are abundant, schools and churches are numerous, the people are intelligent and progressive, and property is constantly increasing in value. The numerous growing towns invite mercantile, manufacturing, and professional enterprises. There are fertile lands for the farmer, forests for the lumberman, coal and iron for the manufacturer, veins of gold and silver ore for the prospector and miner, vast natural pastures for stockmen, bays, rivers, and sounds for the fish man; in short, almost every natural advantage for the development of a populous community of varied industries and rapidly accumulating wealth.

Products and Industries.—Farming, stock raising, mining, lumbering, and fishing are the chief industries. The State has about 25,000,000 acres of arable land; valuable mines of iron, coal, silver, gold, lead, and copper; immense stock ranges; great forests of fir, pine, cedar, and other timber, and, in fact, all the resources which go to build up varied industries and a populous State. The farm crops are wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, timothy, clover, alfalfa, flax, hops, and the usual fruits and vegetables of temperate latitudes.

Fruits.—Washington is one of the most favorable regions in the United States for raising all the fruits of the temperate zone. The absence of late spring frosts, and the long sunny growing season, make the industry a safe one, and give to the fruits a remarkable perfection of development and flavor. Under recent arrangements made by the Northern Pacific Railroad, peaches, apples, prunes, cherries, plums, and grapes are put into the markets of St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Chicago, as well as in the nearer mining towns of Washington, Montana, and Idaho, on terms that enable the Washington fruit-growers to compete with those of California. Refrigerator cars to haul the fruit are run on the passenger trains. The fruit industry in Washington is constantly increasing in importance, and is enlarging its field of distribution and greatly augmenting its annual product. There is an ample field for many new settlers to engage in the business. Fruit canning and preserving is an inviting new industry that shows excellent results.

Vegetables.—Farming small tracts for vegetables to supply the markets of Tacoma, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, and other cities and towns is a comparatively new industry which is uniformly successful. Formerly vegetables were brought by the steamer-load from San Francisco. Now it is found that Washington farmers can supply the demand with better flavored and fresher vegetables than those brought from a distance. Canning vegetables is a business that invites enterprise. In a few years the home market and the near markets of the mining States will be supplied with canned goods from the warm and prolific Washington valleys.

State Statistics.—The population, January, 1893, is estimated at 4[illegible]. The State is in good financial condition, with a debt of only $[illegible], and taxation is low, with a low assessed valuation of taxable property. The assessed valuation for 1892 was $[illegible], with [illegible] acres of land assessed. The capital, surplus, and undivided profits of the National, State, and private banks, numbering 121, is $[illegible]. The State enjoys good religious and educational advantages. Upward of [illegible] acres of the public lands have been appropriated to the State for public school purposes, which secures to it a large school fund. In 1892 there were 1,512 public schools, with 2,[illegible] teachers and 79,818 enrolled scholars, and there are also a number of private institutions of learning. The expenditure for public schools in 1892 was $2,[illegible]. In addition to heavy shipments of [illegible] Portland, the shipments eastward via the Northern Pacific R. R. to the Atlantic and western States are large—the shipments for the past season including upward of 82,000 cattle, 300,000 sheep, 10,000 horses, and a large tonnage of wheat, flour, barley, lumber, hops, fruit, and wool. The output of coal in the State for the year 1892 was 1,[illegible] tons, the cut of lumber was 1,1[illegible] feet, and the clip of wool is estimated at 7,000,000 pounds. There were 2,[illegible] acres of government lands entered by settlers in the State during 1890, '91, and '92, and there still remains for disposal 19,0[illegible] acres. The U. S. Dep't of Agriculture reports the following number and value of live-stock, January 1, 1893: Horses and mules, 197,[illegible] head; value, $11,[illegible]. Cattle, 3[illegible] head; value, $12,[illegible]. Sheep, [illegible] head; value, $2,[illegible]. Hogs, 159,[illegible] head; value, $1,[illegible]. Total live-stock, 1,[illegible] head; value, $29,[illegible].

WESTERN WASHINGTON.

Western Washington embraces all of the State lying between the Cascade Mountains and the Pacific Coast. Its climate differs widely from that of Eastern Washington, the [illegible] milder [illegible] cooler. There is [illegible] in winter [illegible] rain. Spring opens in February. The summers are never excessively hot, although there is almost unbroken sunshine. The autumns are pleasant, and the fine weather lasts until December. With the exception of a few small prairies and river bottoms, the whole surface of the country was originally heavily timbered, and most of it is still in that condition. Settlement was first made in the valleys of the streams, where clearing was comparatively easy; or on the shores of Puget Sound, where lumbering operations are profitable.

The climate and soil of Western Washington are favorable to the successful raising of wheat, oats, rye, hops, and all the fruits and vegetables of the temperate zone. Wheat is raised to some extent, but oats is the chief grain crop. Hops on the valley lands average larger yields than anywhere else in the world except in Central Washington. White clover is a native grass. Red clover and timothy grow luxuriantly, and the hay crop returns good profits. Apples, cherries, pears, plums, and all varieties of berries and small fruits produce in abundance. The raising of prunes has become an important and very profitable industry in recent years.

The valleys yield heavy crops of grains, hops, fruits, roots, and garden vegetables. The uplands, when cleared of the forest, are also very productive. Settlers find that it pays to clear land gradually, year by year, so as to increase their acreage for cultivation. Stock run in the woods the year round, and farmers usually keep cattle, horses, sheep, and hogs. Western Washington offers excellent opportunities for settlers to engage in farming; hop, fruit, and vegetable growing; dairying; stock and poultry raising; lumbering, mining, and other enterprises.

A FIELD OF HOPS NEAR NORTH YAKIMA, WASHINGTON.

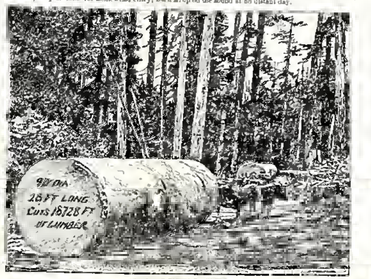
THE CHIEF NATURAL DIVISIONS OF WESTERN WASHINGTON ARE AS FOLLOWS:

The Puget Sound Basin.—This lovely region, famed for its beauty and its agreeable and salubrious climate, lies on both sides of Puget Sound, between the Olympic Mountains on the west and the Cascade Mountains on the east. The basin is about 120 miles in length by 60 in width, embracing the various channels, bays, and inlets of that remarkable inland sea, the main body of which is designated on the maps as Admiralty Inlet, but which is all popularly known as Puget Sound. The Sound is navigable in all parts for the largest ships, and its waters are so deep that vessels can tie up to the trees on its bold shores at almost any point. Lumber and coal are the chief resources of the region, but there is a great deal of very rich agricultural land lying in the valleys and on the uplands which border the numerous streams that come down from the slopes of the mountains. These valleys are most numerous on the eastern side of the sound, including the Nisqually, Puyallup, White, Green, Dwamish, Cedar, Snoqualmie, Snohomish, Stillaguamish, Skagit, and the Nooksack rivers. Several of these streams are navigable by small steamboats. The deep alluvial soil of the valleys is excellent for general farming and for hay crops, and is considered the best hop land in the world. Hops grow in great perfection and yield more heavily than in any of the hop regions in the East or of Europe. The crop runs from 1,500 to 3,000 pounds to the acre. Oats are an important crop, being extensively grown on tidal flats, reclaimed by diking. Apples, pears, plums, quinces, cherries, small fruits, and vegetables grow excellent crops. Proximity to the markets of large towns and lumbering camps and ready access to deep water navigation make the Puget Sound lands very valuable, and the agricultural area is being constantly increased by clearing off the forest. The uplands are heavily timbered, but when cleared are very productive. The timber sold to saw and shingle mills helps to pay for the land. The country on the eastern side of the sound is now well furnished with railway facilities. The [illegible] & Eastern road, with branch lines, traverses the Puget Sound Basin from Tacoma to the British boundary, and crosses all the valleys that extend from the tide-water bays to the Cascade Mountains. The Everett & Monte Cristo Railroad runs from Everett, on the sound, to the new mining districts on the west side of the Cascade Range. A line of the Great Northern skirts the sound shore from Seattle to the British boundary. There is also rail connection with the interior from New Whatcom, Fairhaven, and Anacortes.

The Chehalis and Willapa Valleys and the Pacific Coast Region.—The country bordering on the Pacific Coast is heavily timbered, and has a climate like that of Puget Sound. It contains a considerable amount of very rich farming-land, lying along the streams and on the shores of the bays. The principal rivers are the Chehalis, which flows into Gray's Harbor and forms a fine alluvial valley, 130 miles long, and the Willapa River which flows into Willapa Harbor, forming a fertile valley, 100 miles in length. These, with the valleys of tributary streams, are adapted to general farming, stock raising, and fruit-growing. Other valleys are those of the Humptulips, Hoquiam, Wishkah, Johns, North, and Nasel rivers.

There are good opportunities in this region for a large number of families to secure desirable homes. Oats, hay, dairy products, fruits, vegetables, poultry, cattle, etc., are in demand in the towns and lumber camps. North of Gray's Harbor, and between the Olympic Mountains and the ocean, is an extensive region, but little explored, which is now open for settlement. A railroad is projected from Gray's Harbor to Port Crescent, on the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The Northern Pacific system embraces important lines to the Pacific Coast—one from Tacoma by way of Olympia, and also from Centralia through the Chehalis Valley to Gray's Harbor; and one from Chehalis through the Willapa Valley to South Bend, on Willapa Harbor, the chief town of that region, at the head of deep water navigation on the harbor. The Willapa Harbor and Gray's Harbor towns can also be reached from Portland and San Francisco by regular coasting steamers. The Willapa is navigable for small steamboats to Willapa City, 10 miles above South Bend, and the Chehalis 40 miles above Montesano. The principal towns are Elma, Montesano, Cosmopolis, and Aberdeen on the Chehalis River, Hoquiam and Ocosta, on Gray's Harbor; South Bend, on Willapa Harbor; and Oysterville, on Shoalwater Bay.

The Columbia and Cowlitz Valleys.—The lower Columbia makes only a narrow valley, and the opportunities it affords for farming settlement are limited. On the tributary streams, however, there is considerable rich farming land, especially on the Cowlitz River, which has a fertile valley about 100 miles long. The Pacific division of the Northern Pacific Railroad, between Tacoma and Portland, runs through the Cowlitz Valley for 25 miles, affording good transportation facilities. Small steamboats run on the Cowlitz and stop at the farms along the stream. There is still plenty of land for homestead entry, but it is nearly all pretty heavily timbered with fir, spruce, and other varieties of trees, the fir predominating. There are good openings in the Cowlitz Valley for many families to make independent homes. Along the railroad and the river are numerous lumbering industries. In addition to the agricultural, fruit and hop growing, dairying, and lumber resources, there are profitable fisheries on the Columbia River.



LUMBERING IN WESTERN WASHINGTON.

HARBOR VIEW, SEATTLE, WASHINGTON.

Timber.—Figures fail to give an idea of the lumber product available in this section. One of the finest bodies of timber in the world is embraced between the Columbia River and British Columbia, and the Pacific Coast and the Cascades. At a low estimate one-half the growth of the Puget Sound district consists of trees which will yield 25,000 feet of lumber to the acre. The approximate quantity in this great tract, which is nearly as large as the State of Indiana, is not less than 160,000,000,000 feet. The principal growths are fir, pine, spruce, cedar, larch, hemlock; although white oak, maple, cottonwood, ash, alder, and other varieties are found in considerable quantities. Trees attain an unusual growth in height, girth, and symmetry of form. The red fir is not unfrequently 250 feet high, the pine, 160 feet; the silver fir, 150 feet, the black spruce, 150 feet; white cedar, 100 feet, and white oak, 70 feet. Cedars have been found 21 feet in diameter and 120 feet high. Trees from 8 to 8 feet in diameter are frequently seen in the forest of this region. Some of the logs sawed are of great girth, and sometimes 115 feet long. Immense saw-mills are in operation in Tacoma, Port Blakely, Seattle, Port Madison, Port Gamble, Port Ludlow, Utsalady, Olympia, and other places on the sound, and lumber is furnished to points on the Pacific Coast and to foreign countries.

There are saw mills at many points along the Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern division of the Northern Pacific system traversing the Puget Sound Basin; also along the Pacific division, and on its branch lines through the Willapa Valley to South Bend, on Willapa Harbor, and through the Chehalis Valley to the towns on Gray's Harbor. There are also numerous saw mills along the Cascade division of the Northern Pacific line, which ship their main product to the prairie country of Eastern Washington. Cedar shingles are made at these mills of such excellence and value that they are sent as far east as Ohio, and are sold in large quantities in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Chicago, Cleveland, and other cities.

Coal.—One of the most extensive coal-fields in the world stretches along the base of the Cascade Mountains and extends nearly the entire distance from the Columbia River to the British line. This coal varies in quality from the light lignite to a heavy bituminous. Some is especially adapted for gas-making, other veins furnish an excellent coking coal, and the product of others is chiefly used for locomotives and steamships, and for domestic fuel. The principal mines now worked on a large scale are those at Newcastle, Cedar Mountain, Black Diamond, and Franklin, in the country east of Seattle; and those at South Prairie, Wilkeson, Carbonado, about 30 miles east of Tacoma. At Wilkeson a Tacoma company has a large coking plant. The coal is brought by rail to the sound and shipped in large quantities to San Francisco and other points on the Pacific Coast. Coal is also mined in considerable quantities in the vicinity of New Whatcom and Fairhaven, at the extreme northern part of the sound. At Bucoda, about midway between Tacoma and Portland, is another extensive coal field. The Bucoda coal is chiefly shipped by rail to Portland and other towns in Oregon. The total annual output of the coal mines in the Puget Sound Basin for the year 1892 was 1,000,000 tons.

Iron.—Near Port Townsend is a deposit of iron ore, which is smelted near the mines. Rich iron veins also exist in the Snoqualmie, Bellingham Bay, and Cle-elum districts. An important iron industry is destined to grow up on the sound at no distant day.

New Mining Districts.—An important mining district is now being developed on the western slopes of the Cascade Mountains, at the heads of the Snoqualmie, Stillaguamish, Sultan, Skykomish, and Skagit rivers. It is now certain that a very important mineral belt exists in this region, containing gold, silver, copper, lead, and antimony. The local districts best developed are known as those of Silver Creek, Stillaguamish, and Monte Cristo. The Everett & Monte Cristo R. R., leading from Everett, on Puget Sound, to the heart of the Monte Cristo district, is now completed, and gives a great stimulus to mining industry. The ores are taken to Everett and Tacoma for smelting. Another mineral district has been discovered about 60 miles southeast of Tacoma and about 30 miles east of Centralia on Mineral Creek, Tilton River, and other small streams heading in the Cascade Mountains. Prospective and development work is active in this district, but until railway communication is secured no actual mining is likely to be done.

Fish.—Oysters, clams, halibut, salmon, salmon-trout, herring, tom-cod, and other food fishes abound in the waters of the sound. Clams grow to such a size that one will sometimes make a meal for a family. The product of the fisheries of Puget Sound is an important item of wealth to that region. Trout and other fresh water fish are abundant in the rivers, lakes, and mountain streams.

Commerce.—The Puget Sound has an extensive commerce. Lumber is exported to China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Mexico, and South America. Wheat is shipped to Europe. Teas are imported direct from China and Japan. There is a regular line of large ocean steamships run between Tacoma and the principal Chinese and Japanese ports. Coal is shipped to San Francisco. Daily steamers ply between Tacoma and Seattle, and Victoria, British Columbia. The sound ports are connected with San Francisco by regular steamship service. A large fleet of steamboats is employed in the local trade of the sound. The number of vessels entered and cleared and licensed at the Puget Sound customs collection district for the year ending December 31, 1892, was 2,508, with a tonnage of 1,735,249 tons. Of these, 322 were foreign vessels, with a tonnage of 278,690 tons; and 2,186 were American, with a tonnage of 1,[illegible] tons. The value of exports for the same period was $5,389,439.

Farming on Small Tracts.—An interesting feature of the recent progress in Western Washington is the occupancy by large numbers of settlers of 40-acre and 80-acre tracts of land in the forest in the vicinity of towns and cities. These settlers find a ready market at good prices for fruits, vegetables, dairy products, honey, chickens, and eggs, grass for stock grows abundantly in the woods. They clear a little land year by year. The climate is mild, fuel costs them nothing, they find material for buildings and fences on their own lands, and they work for good wages in lumbering camps, mills, and towns when they are not busy on their own places. These settlers on small tracts are thrifty, industrious people, and are everywhere prospering. The opportunities for new settlers of the same class are almost unlimited. Especially favorable locations are to be found along the valleys which run from Puget Sound up to the mountains between Tacoma and the British boundary, and also in the valleys extending from the Cascade Mountains to the great Pacific Coast Bays, viz., Gray's Harbor and Willapa Harbor, and from the Olympic Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

Settling on Timbered Lands.—The editor of the Chehalis [illegible], writing of the advantages of settling on the timbered lands of Western Washington, says: "The soil here produces wheat, oats, in fact, all the staple products of the farm, in countless quantities, and of the healthiest and best quality. The country contains clearly dense forests of cedar, fir and vine maple, and there are the best opportunities that were ever offered a man of strength and health to make a home. There are yet many thousand, not to say million, acres of Government homestead land, and whether a man has a strong back or not he can acquire a home by work. The large cedar trees are easily felled and split into rails to make fences, or riven into shakes to make barns and houses. Dwellings are made of them, without incurring scarcely a dollar of necessary expense. Again, the stately fir, as straight as an arrow, and of any size or length desired, is a beautiful timber with which to build log houses or barns. The timber is easily removed, and the ground soon ready for cultivation."

TERMS OF SALE.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

LANDS FOR SALE

35,600,000 ACRES AGRICULTURAL, GRAZING AND TIMBER LANDS

For sale at LOW RATES and on EASY TERMS. These lands are located along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, as follows:

In Washington and Oregon,	Over 9,375,000 Acres.
In Northern Idaho,	1,750,000 Acres.
In Montana,	17,450,000 Acres.
In North Dakota,	6,000,000 Acres.
In Minnesota,	1,250,000 Acres.

These lands are for sale at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered by any Railroad Company, ranging chiefly

FROM $2.60 TO $10 PER ACRE

For the Best Wheat Lands,
For the Best Farming Lands,
For the Best Fruit Lands,
For the Best Grazing Lands

IN THE WORLD.

FREE LANDS
FOR SETTLERS.

40,000,000 ACRES
GOVERNMENT LANDS
GIVEN AWAY.

There are over 40,000,000 acres of choice Government Lands open for settlement in the NORTHERN PACIFIC COUNTRY. They are GIVEN FREE to settlers under the

Homestead and Other United States Land Laws.

These vast areas of fertile Government Lands are located in WASHINGTON, NORTHERN IDAHO, OREGON, MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA, and MINNESOTA, and are traversed by the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Synopsis of the U. S. Land Laws

As Amended by an Act of the 51st Congress, Approved March 3, 1891, Showing

HOW TO GET GOVERNMENT LANDS.

THE BEST ROUTE

To the Great Northwest

Minnesota, North Dakota, Manitoba, Montana, Idaho, Washington, British Columbia, Alaska, Oregon, and California,

IS BY THE

Northern Pacific R.R.

THE FAMOUS AND ATTRACTIVE

"Yellowstone Park and Dining Car Route"

SUPERB TRAIN SERVICE.

Close Connections, and Fast, Reliable Time

VESTIBULED SLEEPING & DINING CARS

Elegant Day Coaches and Smoking Cars are run on Daily Fast Express Trains. Meals in Dining Cars 75 cents.

To Holders of Second-Class Tickets.

PULLMAN TOURIST SLEEPING CARS and FREE COLONIST SLEEPING CARS are run on Daily Through Fast Express Trains, for the use of Passengers holding Second-Class Tickets, as explained below.

TRAVELING AGENTS.

FREE!

[illegible]

CENTRAL WASHINGTON.

THE CHIEF NATURAL GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS OF CENTRAL WASHINGTON ARE AS FOLLOWS

The Klickitat Country.

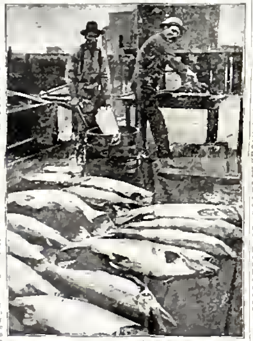
Fruits and Vegetables.

Climate.

Crops.

AN IRRIGATED APPLE ORCHARD, YAKIMA VALLEY, WASHINGTON.

The Yakima Valley.



The Kittitas Valley.

Lakes and Mountain Valleys.

EASTERN WASHINGTON.

States on lower lines of latitude in the East. The winters are not severe, and spring opens in February or early March. With its fertile soil and remarkable advantages for general farming, combined with stock raising, this is an excellent country for farmers. Many parts of it are now fairly well settled with a prosperous population, but there is everywhere room for more people, and in some sections, particularly in the Big Bend Country, the region is so new that there are large areas of rich government land for homesteads free, and low-priced railroad land for sale on 5 years' credit.

THE PRINCIPAL NATURAL DIVISIONS OF EASTERN WASHINGTON AND NORTHERN IDAHO ARE AS FOLLOWS

The Big Bend Country stretches out from the Northern Pacific Line westward to the great bend of the Columbia River, and contains about 4,000,000 acres, the greater part being good farming land. Here and there occur patches of volcanic scoria known as scab land, but even this has value for grazing. The Big Bend Country first began to attract settlement in 1883. It contains a larger amount of good land for diversified farming, which can be taken up under the Government land Laws, than can be found in any other part of the State. The Central Washington branch of the Northern Pacific, from Spokane and Cheney to Coulee City, 104 miles west of Cheney, and also the Great Northern Railway from Spokane west, traverse the heart of the best farming districts. The principal towns in the Big Bend Country are Medical Lake, Brandon, Davenport, Deep Creek, Wilbur, Almira, Waterville, and Coulee City. Fort Spokane, a military post at the mouth of Spokane River, is 25 miles north of Davenport.

The Palouse Country lies north of Snake River and is drained by the Palouse River and its tributaries. It laps over into Northern Idaho. The surface is hilly.

The Walla Walla Country.

The Colville Country.

The Okanogan and Chelan Countries.

Chelan is a beautiful body of water 60 miles long and from 1 to 4 wide, beginning in a rolling, open country and extending far into the heart of the Cascade Mountains. Near its lower end, at the falls of its outlet, the Chelan River, is the town of Chelan with an excellent water-power. The lake is navigable and a number of valuable mines are worked on its shores and in the mountains at its head. Grain, roots, garden vegetables, apples, and berries do well in this region and the mining and lumbering camps furnish a good market for cattle and farm products. This region is reached by the Central Washington branch of the Northern Pacific R. R. from Spokane and Cheney to Coulee City, and thence by stage.

In NORTHERN IDAHO, adjoining the Palouse Country on the east, are the equally fertile POTLATCH, CLEARWATER, AND CAMAS PRAIRIE COUNTRIES which can be reached from Juliaetta, the present terminus of the Spokane & Palouse R. R. This line will soon be continued to Lewiston, and also to the Camas Prairie Country, about 70 miles south of the Clearwater River.

The Northern Pacific Land Department issues a sectional land map folder which is more especially descriptive of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho. It is furnished free.

OREGON.

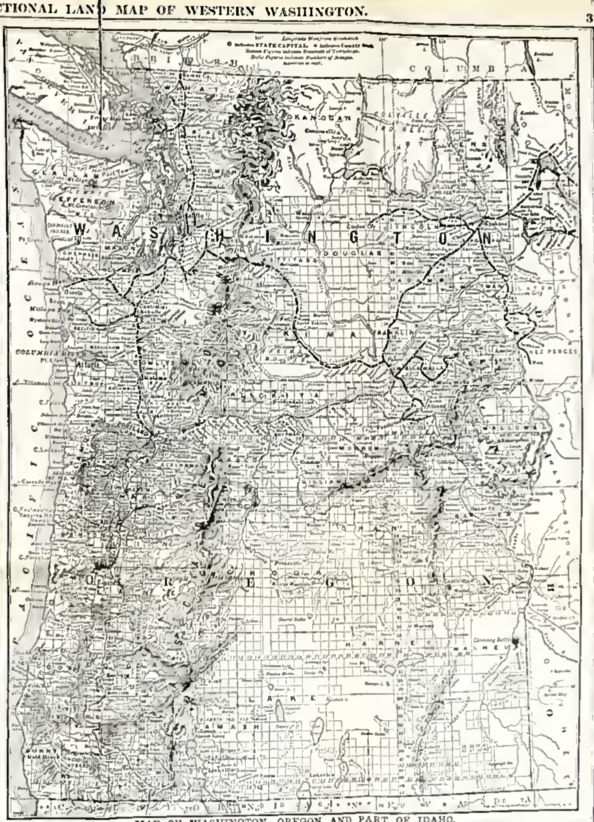
Oregon and Washington are closely associated in their transportation systems, their general business, and social life. The two States are alike divided into two distinct climatic regions by the Cascade Mountains, and resemble each other in topography and natural resources. The soil, climate, and productions are similar, and the description of the State of Washington herein given is applicable to Oregon in most respects. Washington was formed from Oregon, and the citizens of the older State have always taken a warm interest in the development of their neighboring State. Oregon offers many excellent openings for farmers, stock raisers, lumbermen, and for business men desirous of settling in towns and cities. In Western Oregon, where

CITIES AND TOWNS IN WESTERN WASHINGTON.

CITIES AND TOWNS IN CENTRAL WASHINGTON.

TIMBER CUTTING IN WESTERN WASHINGTON.

ADVICE TO SETTLERS.



MAP OF WASHINGTON, OREGON AND PART OF IDAHO.

WRITE FOR PUBLICATIONS

Relating to WASHINGTON, NORTHERN IDAHO, OREGON, MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA and MINNESOTA, the States traversed by the NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

FREE! For Maps and Publications, sent FREE OF CHARGE, and for information relating to lands and the Northern Pacific Country, apply to or address,

P. B. GROAT, General Emigrant Agent, OR CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Land Commissioner,

ST. PAUL, MINN.

STRAIT OF JUAN DE FUCA
PORT TOWNSEND
CLALLAM
JEFFERSON
MT. OLYMPUS
MT. CONSTANCE
Northern Pacific Railroad
BRITISH COLUMBIA
QUINAULT IND. RES.
SNOHOMISH
KING
SEATTLE
TACOMA
MASON
KITSAP
PIERCE
MT. TACOMA 14440 FT.
CHEHALIS
GRAYS HARBOR
SOUTH BEND
PACIFIC
LEWIS
CASCADE
MT. ST. HELENS 9750 FT.
MT. ADAMS 9570 FT.
SKAMANIA
CLATSOP
COLUMBIA
CLARKE
ASTORIA
TILLAMOOK
WASHINGTON
MULTNOMAH
PORTLAND
OREGON
THE DALLES
UNITED STATES LAND MEASURE.

UNITED STATES LAND MEASURE.
MAP SHOWING LAND GRANT
OF THE
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
IN WESTERN WASHINGTON AND NORTHERN OREGON.
CORRECTED UP TO SEPT. 1, 1892.
SCALE 8 MILES TO ONE INCH.
TERMS OF SALE.
The price of Agricultural Lands in the Yakima region east of the Cascade Mountains, and in Oregon and Idaho, ranges chiefly from $2.50 to $10.00 per acre, and in that portion of Washington west of the Cascade Mountains the price ranges chiefly from $3.00 to $10.00 per acre. If purchased ON FIVE YEARS' TIME one-fifth cash. At end of first year the interest only on the unpaid amount. One-fifth of principal and interest due at end of each of next four years. Interest at 7 per cent per annum.
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KING
KITTITAS
YAKIMA
SKAMANIA
KLICKITAT
GILLIAM
SHERMAN
WASCO
MULTNOMAH
INDIAN RESERVATION
SEATTLE
TACOMA
NORTH YAKIMA
MT. TACOMA 14440 FT.
MT. ADAMS 9570 FT.
MT. ST. HELENS 9750 FT.
MT. STUART
CASCADE MOUNTAINS
YAKIMA RIVER
COLUMBIA RIVER
COLUMBIA RIVER GORGE
SNOQUALMIE PASS 3022 FT.
CHINOOK PASS 4500 FT.
YAKIMA PASS 4855 FT.
CORLITZ PASS 4633 FT.
CISPUS PASS 3900 FT.
THE DALLES
PORTLAND
50 MILE LIMIT
15 MILE LIMIT
COPPER
IRON
COAL
GOLD
GOLD SILVER & COPPER
GOLD & SILVER MINING
PESHASTIN SILVER MINES
MINERAL CREEK MINING DISTRICT
Mineral City
Ellensburg
Yakima
Sunnyside
Prosser
Kennewick
Pasco
Dayton
Waitsburg
Walla Walla
Wallula
Goldendale
Prosser Falls
Fort Simcoe
Toppenish
Satus
Mabton
Sumner
Puyallup
Auburn
Kent
Renton
Issaquah
Snoqualmie
North Bend
Monroe
Sultan
Gold Bar
Index
Partial Township Plat
Range E. East
Range W. West
Scale 6 Miles to 1 Inch.

PRESERVE THIS MAP.

This Sectional Land Map

OF WESTERN AND CENTRAL

WASHINGTON

INCLUDES

THE YAKIMA VALLEY,

THE WILLAPA and CHEHALIS VALLEYS,

THE COWLITZ and LOWER COLUMBIA VALLEYS

THE FAMOUS

Puget Sound Country

AND THE

PACIFIC COAST REGION OF WASHINGTON.

IN THESE ATTRACTIVE REGIONS ARE

WHEAT LANDS,	GRAZING LANDS,
TIMBER LANDS,	COAL LANDS,
FRUIT LANDS,	CORN LANDS,
HOP LANDS,	FLAX LANDS,

AND MINES OF

IRON, COPPER, LEAD, SILVER, AND GOLD.

☞ For general descriptions of Western and Central Washington, and brief descriptions of Eastern Washington and Northern Idaho, the Western portion of the

NORTHERN PACIFIC COUNTRY

SEE INSIDE PAGES.

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